



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

Necessaries of Life.—This is an action by a tradeswoman against a husband for dresses supplied defendant's wife, which are alleged to be necessary. Defendant was a man who was receiving an income of about \$40,000 a year. Before and including the time covered by the plaintiff's claim they lived a very fashionable life in New York City, and often traveled abroad, spending from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year for their personal comfort and benefit. Between the first of October, 1901, and the last of June, 1907, the plaintiff furnished the defendant's wife, at her request, gowns and wraps to the value of \$1,563.13. The account was charged to the wife's name. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York said that the question as to what are and what are not necessities in a case of this kind depends in a large measure on the scale and style of living adopted by the defendant; that, although the debt incurred for clothing might seem large to men of moderate means, it does not follow that a jury might not find that the clothing purchased was no more numerous or expensive than was suitable according to the situation in life of defendant and his wife as established by him, and, if such be found, they were necessities within the legal acceptance of that term, and a husband is liable no matter to whom the credit is given. *Wickstrom v. Peck*, 148 New York Supplement Reporter, 596.

Agricultural Education Law Upheld.—A statute of Indiana provides that whenever twenty or more residents of a county who are actually engaged in agriculture shall file a petition with the County Board of Education for a county agent to assist in giving practical education in agriculture the board shall file such petition with county council, which body shall appropriate annually the sum of \$1,500 for the salary and other expenses of the agent; and provides for the appointment and duties of such agent and for state aid. In a mandamus proceeding the constitutionality of this statute was attacked. It was held not to be unconstitutional as conferring a special privilege on an arbitrary class, as other sections of the act provided for vocational education along other lines. The Supreme Court of Indiana in *State ex rel. Simpson v. Meeker*, 105 North-eastern Reporter, 906, said: "Of necessity, the training of one about to engage in agricultural pursuits will differ materially from that of the artisan, and different methods of instruction and different sources of information must be supplied in the two instances. * * * Thus considered, it is clear that section 12 does not confer a special privilege on an arbitrary class of persons, but supplies the method whereby the benefits of the general scheme of vocational education